THE NATIONAL ERA.

SPEECH OF THOMAS H. BENTON, OF MISSOURI

THE COMPROMISE BILL.

Delivered in the Senate of the United States, July 15, 1850 Mr. BENTON offered the following amend-

ment to the bill : where the same is crossed by the 102d degree of longitude west from the meridian of Greenwich; thence north, along that longitude, to the 34th degree of north latitude; t tude crosses the Red river.

The amendment being stated by the Chair, Mr. BENTON said: The motion is to strike out and insert—to strike out the committee's proposed line for the western boundary of Texas, and to insert a different one in place of it. The committee's line begins twenty miles, on a straight line, above El Paso, and runs northeastwardly to the point at which the Red river is crossed by the one hundredth degree of west longitude. The line I propose begins in the middle of the channel of the Rio Grande del Norte, where it is crossed

longitude, about three hundred miles, on a straight line, below El Paso, and runs north with that longitude to the thirty-fourth parallel of north latitude, where it strikes the committee's line; and thence, with that line, to its termination at the intersection of the Red river by the one hun-dredth degree of west longitude. These are the two lines, and the difference between them is a difference of seventy thousand square miles cut off from New Mexico and given to Texas.

My objections to the committee's proposed line were stated in a former speech, and nothing which was then said will be repeated now. The point of those objections was, that that line was a dismemberment of New Mexico, cutting off seventy thousand square miles of its territory, and giving it to Texas. My reasons for the line I propose were also stated in the same speech, and will not be repeated now. Their point was, that a line along the one hundred and second degree of west longitude would be the proper boundary between New Mexico and Texas—the one that would conform to the actual possessions of both countries, to their civil and geographical divisions. Without repeating arguments formerly used, my design is to rise higher, and establish the same points by new and closer evidence, drawn, as the rhetoricians express it, ex visceribus cause—from the howels of the case—that is to sav. from the bill and report of the committee itself, and from the authentic map of the State of Texas.

tween them, was the object of the committee; and that in fact they make a cession of one-half of New Mexico to Texas, and then accept a cession of the other half from her, and then propose to pay her a large sum of money besides. Here is the ceding clause in the committee's bill:
"Second The United States cede to the State of Texas

all right, claim, and title, which they have to any territory lying south of the line aforesaid. And the said State of Texase cles to the United States any right, claim, and title, which it has to any territory lying north of the said line."

These are the words of the committee's bill-a cession-a mutual cession of territory from each to the other, and in terms which imply title in each. The United States cede to Texas all the territory that lies south of the committee's line; Texas cedes to the United States all the territory that lies north of it. It is the act of two owners acting independently of each other, and making an exchange of land, and in terms which imply an equality of title in the respective cessions Upon the words of this clause, then, this transfer to Texas is a cession from the United States, and

This is confirmation, both of the cession and of the title of the United States. It makes a provision for resuming the title of the United States if the exchange is not agreed to by Texas. It remits the title—sends it back—to the United States if Texas does not accept! and, to give more emphatic meaning to this remission, as a return to its former owner, the expletive "back" is superadded-a redundancy of phrase which could only be justified by the extreme desire of saving the title of the United States if the committee

cannot succeed in giving it away.

The report of the committee, in explanation and support of their bill, fully accords with these two clauses of the bill itself. It treats the line they propose as making a cession of United States territory to Texas, and carefully reclaims the title, if the cession is not accepted. Thus:

"If this boundary be assented to by Texas, she will be quieted to that extent in her title. And some may suppose that, in consideration of this concession by the United States, she might, without any other equivalent, reliquish any claim she has beyond the proposed boundary: that is, any claim to any part of New Mexico. But, under the influence of a sentiment of justice and great liberality, the bill proposes to Texas, for her relinquishment of any such claim, a large pecuniary equivalent."

oede to these liberal propositions; but if she should, it is to be distinctly understoot that the little of the United States to any territory acquired from Mexico east of the Ro Grande, will remain unimpaired, and in the same condition as if the proposals of adjustment now offered had never been

meaning expressed in the committee's bill, and them was duly and cautiously considered. "Con-cession" is the term they apply to it, which is the equivalent of cession, which is itself equivalent to the word grant. "Unimpaired" is to be the state of the United States title, if the concession is not accepted by Texas, and, as an acquisition from Texas, the remaining part of New Mexico is proposed to be held. The words all imply cession and acquisition; and in that, the bill and report are right. It is a cession of seventy thousand square miles of New Mexico to Texas for nothing! with a proposal to purchase the remaining part of New Mexico from her at a greater price! whole crowned by a bungling salvo to save our title "unimpaired," if Texas cannot be induced to accept these fine terms-terms which give her both our land and our money. Thus, the report accords with the bill, and sustains my proposi-

I now proceed to other evidence. Here is a map! the title, contents, date, and verification of which are vital to this inquiry. It is entitled, A Mar or the State of Texas, by CORDOVA; and it declares itself to be compiled from the records of the General Land Office of the State, and is dated in the spring of 1848, and professes to give every county, every town, land district, river, and stream, in the State; and is verified by the signatures of the Senators and Representatives of the State in Congress, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the attestation of the Governor, and of the Secretary map of the State, such as it was at the time of its compilation-spring of 1848-and will not be questioned by Texas, and is the sole evidence for which the United States will have occasion in maintaining the possession of all New Mexico until the question of title shall be competently disposed of. It shows the possession of Texas as it stood at the time that the United States acquired New Mexico. It is the map of possession-the mup of the State as possessed—at that identical moment, vital to this question; it extends from the Sabine to 1020 of west longitude. And here is a reduced map in the corner of the large one, embracing the country from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, and showing the whole ex-tent of the claim of Texas. I will explain the re-duced map first. Here it is, (holding it up) The blue color represents the whole claim of Texas, extending to the head of the Del Norte, and thence to north latitude 42°, where it corners with Oregon and California, having "Santa Fe county" written upon it, near San Miguel—the place where the Texan expedition was taken prisoner in the year 1841. The small red and yellow squares in the eastern part of this little map represent the counties, land districts, and the colonial land grants in Texas; and they show that the longitude of 1020—the same which I propose for the western limit of Texas-was the utnost limit to which any land district or occupied county then extended. Fannin land district extended precisely to that longitude, and is bounded by it. Bexar county extended in that direction, but without a settler near it. This is what the little map shows, the whole claim of Texas, covering all New Mexico east of the Del Norte-and her actual possession limited to the eastern side of the longitude of 1020.

I now recur to the large map, entitled A Map of the State of Texas; and first read the certificates of verification which I find on its face

1. "We, the undersigned, Senators and Representatives from the State of Texas, do hereby certify, that we have carefully examined J. De Cordova's map of the State of Texas, compiled by R. Creusbawr, from the records of the Ceneral Land Office of Texas, and have no hesitation in saying that no map could surpass this in accuracy and fidel-

ity. It has delineated upon it every county in the State, its towns, rivers, and streams; and we cordially recommend it to every person who delires correct geographical knowledge of our State. To persons desirous of vieiting Texas it will be invaluable." (Signed: Thomas J. Rusk, Sam. Houston, Da

vid S. Kaufman, S. P. Pilsbury.] 2. "I do hereby certify, that this map has been compiled from the records of the General Land Office, by Robert Creuzbawr, and that it is the most correct representation of the State which I have seen, or which has come within my knowledge. The meanders of the rivers are all correctly represented, being made from actual surveys."

[Signed by Thomas W. Ward, at Austin, July 3. "The undersigned, Commissioner of the General Land

3. "The undersigned Commissioner of the Operat Law Office of the State of Texas, has no hesitancy in declaring it as his firm conviction, that this map is a very correct representation of the State, representing all returns up to date, having been compiled with great care from the records of the General Law of Office by the draughtsman, Robert of the General Law of Office by the draughtsman, Robert of the General Law of Office by the draughtsman, Robert of the General Law of Office by the draughtsman, Robert of the General Law of Office by the draughtsman, Robert of the General Law of Office by the draughtsman, Robert of the General Law of Office by the draughtsman. [Signed July 4, 1848: George W. Smith.]

[Signed July 4, 1848: George W. Smith.]

4. "State of Texas: I certify that George W. Ward was
Commissioner of the General Land Office from the 5th day
of January, 1841, to the 20th day of March, 1848; and also
that George W. Smith is now and has been Commissioner as
aforesaid since the 20th day of March last. In testimony
whereof. I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of
the State, at Austin, the 7th day of July 1848, and of the
independence of Texas the thirteenth year."

[Signed, George T. Wood: countersigned by
the Secretary of State, W. D. Miller.]

This is the authentication of the map, and certainly nothing could be more full and satisfactory. The dates of the certificates are also most essential; for they show the map to have been compiled as late as the spring of 1848, the very date of the treaty with the Republic of Mexico, as if

United States the extent of the Yexan possess on the day she became interested in the question by becoming the owner of the territory contiguous to Texas. Here is this authentic map. Look at it—(holding it up). It is large enough to be seen across the Chamber, and shows objects with sufficient distinctness to be discerned by all. Its western limit is the longitude of 102! the very limit I propose, as if I had made the map myself to suit my bill. Here is the longitude of 102 constituting the western limit of the map, running through the centre of the Staked Plain, leaving every county, every town, and every land district, and every stream and river of Texas, with all their head springs and sources to the east, leaving the whole course of the Puerco and its valley to the west, and striking the Del Norte just below the mouth of the Puerco, and three hundred miles on a straight line below El Paso. Behold it! Here is 102 cutting the long blank space marked El Llano Estacado, the Staked Plain; and here are all the breaks in the eastern declivity of that long, broad, and sterile table land, from which issue the thousand little streams which, taking their course towards the rising sun, and gathering themselves into large channels, give birth to all the beautiful rivers of Texas—the Colorado. ricians express it, ex visceribus causa—from the howels of the case—that is to sav. from the bill and report of the committee itself, and from the authentic map of the State of Texas.

A logia with the committee's bill, and show from it that a cession of a part of New Mexico to Texas, and not the ascertainment of the true line beautiful rivers of least the Colorado, all the beautiful rivers of least the Colorado, all the Brasos, Los Brasos de Dios, the Arms of God, the Nueces, and the southern forks of the dividence of the country. There they all are: Everything that is Texan by nature or by law! Rivers, and not the ascertainment of the true line beautiful rivers of least the Colorado. and divides systems of rivers and of lands from each other.

This is the line which I propose, and upon the adoption of which the sense of the Senate will be taken. It is entirely different from that of the committee, and makes a difference of 70,000 square miles to the United States territory in New Mexico, according to its adoption or re

I have diligently studied the report of the committee to find out the principle on which they could take a line beginning above El Paso to di vide the territories of New Mexico and Texas a line which, conforming to neither claim, falsifies both! and which, contradicting history, ge-ography, and law, invalidates itself! I have been greatly at a loss to discover the principle on which greatly at a loss to discover the principle on which such an anomalous line could be based; and suppose I have found it, so far as it can be found, in the paragraph of the committee's report, which I will read. This is it:

the words of this clause, then, this transfer to Texas is a cession from the United States, and conveys to Texas the right, title, and claim, of the United States to all the territory ceded. Another part of the bill is equally explicit in treating this transfer as a cession. The sixth clause is in these words:

"Sixth. If the said State of Texas shall refuse or decline to accede to the preceding articles, they shall become null and roid, and the United States shall be remitted back to all their territorial rights, in the same state and condition as if these articles of compact had never been tendered to as if these articles of compact had never been tendered to as if these articles of compact had never been tendered to as if these articles of compact had never been tendered to as if these articles of compact had never been tendered to as if these articles of compact had never been tendered to as if these articles of compact had never been tendered to as if these articles of compact had never been tendered to a subject to access to the united states had be remitted back to all their territorial rights, in the same state and condition as if these articles of compact had never been tendered to as if these articles of compact had never been tendered to as if these articles of compact had never been tendered to a subject to access to the northern and weatern boundary of Texas. On that sace the subject of the northern and weatern boundary of Texas. On that subject to the subject of the northern and weatern boundary of Texas. On that sace the northern and weatern boundary of Texas was the northern boundary of the treatent of the subject of the northern and weatern boundary of Texas. On that sace the northern and weatern boundary of the treatent of the subject of the northern and weatern boundary of the treatent of the northern boundary of the committee beg leave next to report on the subject of that and condition as accession. The singular difference and calling it a compromise —underdaking to save New Mexico, and sar

Congress of the United States-a great diversity of opinion among the people, and no opinion at all in the committee. Somethink the Nuccesthe tions. true and legitimate western boundary : some think it extends to the Rio Grande. The committee but how much is kept a profound secret, for the think neither one nor the other, nor anything else; but, having come to the conclusion to recom-mend an amicable adjustment, they abstain from expressing any opinion as to the true and legiti-mate western boundary of Texas! and then, without any regard to what is either true or legitimate, they cut New Mexico in two, and give half of her to Texas. If the committee had studied the question of boundary, and expressed an opinion, and then made their line conformable to it, their recommendation might have been entitled to great weight. But they do no such thing. They do not study the question. They expressly abstain from it. They neither give an opinion of their own nor adopt that of anybody else. They neither take the Nucces, as they say some believe, nor the Rio Grande, as they say others believe; nor name any line which they then believe; but, going it blind-making a half and half business of it-cutting instead of untying the Gordian knot—they take a new course across ths Puercos, beginning half way up the Del Norte, cut New Mexico in two just below the hips, and give the lower half to Texas, leaving

New Mexico to stump it about as she can, with out feet or legs.

This is called abstaining from expressing an opinion; but it is certainly acting an opinion, and executing it also. They amputate New Mexico—cut her in two just below the middle—give half to Texas—and call that no opinion. Sir, there was once a dispute before a wise man with respect to the maternity of a child. Two dif-ferent women claimed to be its mother, and Solomon, puzzled with their contradictory assevera-tions, and not able to decide which was the true and legitimate mother, and abstaining from ex-pressing any opinion, ordered the child to be cut in two, and half of it to be given to each. You know how it ended. The true mother would not have the child cut in two! and the wise man knew that! and his judgment was nothing but a device to find out the truth by making nature speak. do not know whether our committee have acted on the policy of Solomon—Solomons though they all may be; nor, in fact, upon what policy or principle they acted. There is no point from the head to the mouth of the river which may not be taken on the same principle. Amicable adjustment is the only rule they profess, and that seems to be very amicable; and, according to what they propose, all their amicability runs in one channel, and all their adjustment leans to one side. They give seventy thousand square miles of New Mex-ico to Texas, and offer her \$10,000,000 to accept

it! This is amicable enough to Texas, and adjustment enough to suit her! But how does it suit the United States and New Mexico? How does it suit truth and justice-that true and legit-

The committee propose a consideration to be paid by the United States to Texas—how much they do not say in their bill or report, but rumor talks of \$10,000,000. This is what the report

fore the name of Texas had been heard of—that it includes thirty towns and villages, and 70,000 New Mexican people who admit no allegiance to Texas—then it becomes a question whether this five hundred miles of New Mexico should not be deducted from the committee's quantity of 124,933 square miles. I happen to be of that opinion; and so would deduct about 50,000 square miles from the committee's count. That would make the two cessions about equal in extent, about equal in quantity. And now for quality and value. How would the two cessions stand in that respect? Evidently the 70,000 square miles taken from New Mexico is worth more than the 75,000 ceded by Texas. It is in a better climate of profound humiliation which they must feel. And this shows the enormity of such unnatural conjunctions of discordant measures. And in that respect? Evidently the 70,000 square miles taken from New Mexico is worth more than the 75,000 ceded by Texas. It is in a better climate, being all of it south of 340, and part as far south as 29 4; while the Texan cession goes up to 42, in the Rocky Mountains—within thirty miles of the South Pass, and cornering on Oregon and California. It is better land. It has civilized people upon it-four or five thousand at San Eleazario, and two or three thousand at other places. It is unencumbered with resident Indians, and will be ready for immediate sale and settle-ment, and lies in the direct track from the lower Mississippi to the northern parts of the Republic of Mexico, and the Gila route to California and the Pacific ocean. It is the most valuable cession equal in extent, better in climate and quality, and more desirable from position. And yet the committee propose boot—good boot—some millions. That is not the rule in the horse swap. It is not the rule to give the best horse, and then give the price of the other in boot, especially when both horses belong to yourself.

matter in this article of compensation to Texasthis new mode of swapping land—giving the best land, and then giving boot besides. They say: and, and then giving boot besides. They say:

"If this boundary be assented to by Texas, she will be quieted to that extent in her title. And some may suppose that, in consideration of this concession by the United States, she might, without any ether equivalent, relinquish any claim she has beyond the proposed boundary: that is, any claim to any part of New Mexico. But, under the influence of a sentiment of justice and great liberality, the bill proposes to Texas, for her relinquishment of any such claim, a large pecuniary equivalent.

This is candid. Doubtless many will suppose as the committee think some will, that the United States had given land enough without superadd-ing money to it. They would think so upon the very reasonable principle, that when a man had given up half his land to quiet a claim to it, that he should not pay money for the other half, es-pecially when he believed both halves belonged to himself, and when he had possessed it all for two hundred and fifty years. It is very reasonable, in such a case, that some would suppose that he had done enough in giving up half. I, myself, would certainly be one of that some. But, not so the committee. They have a new rule to go by, unknown in trade or politics before. They have recourse to sentiment! and, under its influence, and from a feeling of great liberality, they will make "other conivalent" to Texas for relinquishing her claim to the rest of New Mexico. This is the way it stands in the committee's bill words, that there may be no mistake about it another equivalent is what they propose. One another equivalent is what they propose. One might suppose that one evulquient was enough, but they propose another, so that there shall be both a moneyed and a landed equivalent to Texas. Now, I object to all this. I object to accepting a cession of New Mexico from Texas, first, because the United States has a claim to it herself, and has the actual possession, which is a right to pos-session until the claim is decided. Secondly, besession until the claim is decided. Secondly, be-cause the acceptance of such a cession would ad-mit the title of Texas to all New Mexico east of the Rio Grande, and so raise questions to dis-turb both New Mexico and the United States. Thirdly, because we give more valuable territor; than we receive, and then pay the value of what we receive into the bargain, and which was our own

Sir, this is strange work. A committee un dertaking to guide, in a case where they admit they have not looked for either truth or lawprescribing a line, which they admit to be neither true nor legitimate—abstaining from expressing an opinion, and yet enforcing an opinion—making a

gives Is it for the remaining part of New Mex-ico? If so, it is unjustifiable to purchase what admit, then the Constitution and lawsof Texas are in force there! and this is what the Senate what cannot be said without rousing great ques-

profound reason of preventing jobbing in this Texas stock. In the mean time it seems to be known in the knowing circles, that ten millions is the amount to be offered; and on that basis stock jobbing is rife! and three hundred per centum has already been the advance. The chance of California for admission, and of the two Territories for Governments, rises and falls with this rise and fall of Texas stock. They are all in one cart together—California, Utah, New Mexico, Texas boundary, and Texas stock; and must all go through or balk together; and all depends

upon the Texas stock.

The committee say, in their report, it is not to be anticipated that Texas will refuse to accede to their liberal propositions. That, I presume, will depend upon the amount of money with which that carefully-guarded blank is to be filled; and that is not to be filled until the last moment—until the bill is on its third reading. Then the filling is to come; and upon the quantity of it, I presume, the vote of the State of Texas is to dependboth the State in its rejection, or acceptance of the proposed terms, and her representatives here, in ting for or against the bill which contains them. I speak of the State and of her representatives here, as I would speak of my own State, and of myself, under the like circumstances. Our first duty is to our own State; and under the sense of that duty, the vote of the Texas Senators on this billthis omnibus bill, in which the admission of California and Governments to the two Territories is mixed up with money to Texas—their vote upon the whole bill must depend. Money enough to Texas, and they go it! and all the measures are carried. Not money enough to Texas, and they halt! and all the measures are lost. It is not only an enormity in itself to make the passage of the and condemnable mode of fixing that amount. It leads to voting the amount, not which Texas ought to receive, but of what will pass the bill! and to the contrary, what will defeat the bill.
Thus, those intent upon the bill must vote a large
sum to secure the Texas vote: those opposed to it
must vote a small sum or nothing, in order to de
feat it. This is vicious voting, and to be condemned everywhere. A jary that should make up a verdict in that way would have their verdict set aside and themselves reprimanded. What should be done to us and our verdict under the me into the false position in which I am to vote. In a bill by herself, and for such a line as I propose, I would vote Texas a liberal sum : in this

connection and under these circumstances, not a in the affairs of men, which, in the end, brings out things right, and establishes the dominion of truth and justice; and never was this overruling superintendence more visible than now. Here are measures of the most discordant kind clapped together in one bill, in violation of all parliamentary law, and to the ruin of all fair legislation in order to force some measures to carry others. It is the most flagrant case of parliamentary impropriety which the history of our legislation has ever presented; and, to rebuke and crush it, is the highest proof its enormity which the wisdom of man could have devised. Votes are nearly balanced on this floor, for or sgainst this conglomerate bill. There are two Texas votes on this floor, and they count four—two off and two on—and every one knows that these votes will decide the fate of the bill, and that they themselves will be decided by the amount of money to be voted to Texas. Sir, I touch a point which

natural conjunctions of discordant measures. And here I will use an argument but lately come to hand, but which ought to have its weight on this occasion. I allude to the new Constitution of Kentucky, and its salutary provision against the ruin-ous practice of "log-rolling." In section thirty-seven of article two of that instrument, there is this provision : EVERY BILL SHALL CONTAIN BUT ONE SUBJECT, AND THAT SHALL BE CLEARLY EXPLAINED IN THE TITLE. This is the sentiment of Kentucky on the fatal practice of tacking incongruous bills together. She has pointed her constitutional cannon against it. True, we are not bound by the pro-visions of her constitution; but we are bound to visions of her constitution; but we are bound to respect the principle of morality in which it is founded, and of course to condemn and repudiate this omnibus bill, freighted with so many subjects, and dependent for its passage on the amount of money to be voted out of the public Treasury to the State of Texas.

Sir, I have myself, in a bill now before the Senter proposed a compact with Texas for the set.

ed a compact with Texas for the set-

no mutual cessions no exchange of territoryno dismemberment of New Mexico—no purchase of the Santa Fe country—no giving away our own territory, and paying Texas to takeit. My proposals steer clear of all that folly and blun-This is what I proposed : "ART. 3. The State of Texas cedes to the United State

all her territory exterior to the limits to which she reduces herself by the first article of this compact." And the limits then proposed by me for her reduction were the same as now proposed—1020 of west longitude, and 34 of north latitude. This is all the cession that my bill proposed—a cession from Texas only—and not of all the territory.

but of all her territory exterior to her reduced limits. This avoided the consequences of a cession from her of the whole country, including New Mexico as a part of Texas. It avoided the consequence of holding the Santa Fe country as a purchase from Texas. It avoided the consequence of admitting all that country to have been a part of the State of Texas. It avoided all the serious and disturbing consequences in which the committee's bill would involve us. For such a committee's bill would involve us. For such a line as I proposed to Texas, ceding no territory to her, accepting no title to New Mexico from her, leaving New Mexico intact, and conforming to ancient title and present actual possession, I have the committee propose, not a copper.

The committee can find no excuse in my offer the committee can find no excuse in my offer pecially to that member of the committee (Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania) who seems to have be-

Cooper, of Pennsylvania) who seems to have be-come its organ at this point; and I say to him, and through him to the committee, there is nothing in the one to justify the other. The two offers are as different as the two extracts from that sarsaparilla root-" Heaven wide apart, and infinitely dis-similar, and not alike in any two particulars, and having no two qualities in common." One begins twen-ty miles in a straight line above El Paso—the other three hundred miles in a straight line below it. One is latitudinal—the other longitudinal.

One runs east-the other north. One cuts New Mexico in two—the other goes round her. One cedes seventy thousand square miles of New Mexico to Texas—the other cedes nothing to her. One accepts the remainder of New Mexico as a cession from Texas-the other holds her as a cession from the Republic of Mexico. One conforms to the ancient title, present possession, and geographical affinities—the other violates all these conditions One raises the slave question, and in its double aspect of actual extension of slavery into one half of New Mexico, and its implied legal existence in the other half—the other avoids both these que-tions by leaving both New Mexico and Texas jest as they are. One admits the Texan laws and Constitution to be in force in all New Mexico east of the Rio Grande-the other asserts the Mexican law to be in force there. These are some of the points of difference between my offer and the committee's, and which I will thank the we already possess, and dangerous to rouse the questions to which the admission of Texan title to New Mexico would inevitably give rise. This is too serious a question to be lightly evoked. If the State of Texas now covers the Santa Fe country, as the bill and report of the committee and the the two that the committee are country, as the bill and report of the committee and the the two that the committee are so dumb, and the knowing ones so knowing. My admit, then the Constitution and laws of Texas credit the differences on the right side of the offer affects no other bill, or measure. It is in a bill by itself. It is a Texas bill, and confined to Texas. The money it proposes carries no in-fluence, good or bad, to any other measure—has no effect on the life or death of California, or the two Territories. It carries no votes, for or against them—excites no stock-jobbing interest, for or against them. It is a parliamentary bill, confined to its own subject, unmixed with any question, claiming decision on its own merits alone, and leaving all other bills to be decided, in like manney were their own merits. This is a parliament ner, upon their own merits. This is a particular difference between the committee bill and miae, in addition to all the other differences between them, and which, at the proper time, I shall more fully develop; and, in the mean time, must remind the Sennator from Pennsylvania not top verlook these differences when he comes again to fortify his intended vote for sacrificing New Mixico, by a ref-

erence to my bill for saving her.

The committee, as a justification for ceding the one half of New Mexico to Texas and then purchasing the other half from her, argue that it is the only way to prevent Texas from syallowing her all up. This was a great mistake in law, and a further mistake in fact, in supposing that the President—the then President, General Taylor—would not do his duty. There were three ways to save New Mexico without giving up any part of her to Texas. First, for the United States to occur here was on the day of her cession. occupy her as she was on the day of her cession by the Republic of Mexico; secondly, by a suit in the Supreme Court; thirdly, by offering a fair compact, based upon the true boundary. By either of these three ways New Mexico could be saved; and the late President, in a message before and maintain the possession until the question of title should be decided by the competent author

This is his message: ity. This is his message:

"I have already, in a former message, retried to the fact that the boundary between Texas and Net Mexico is disputed. I have now to state that informatian has been recently received that a cer ain Robert S. Naghb rs, styling himself commb sioner of the State of Texa, has proceeded to Santa Fe with the view of organizing jounties in that district, under the authority of Texas. While I have no power to decide the question of boundary, and no desire to interfere with it as a question of title, I have to observe that the post easien of the territory into which it appears that Mr. Neighbors has thus gone, was actually acquired by the United States from Mexico, and has size been held by the United States and, in my opinion, ought so to remain until the question of boundary shall have been determined by some competent authority. Meanwhile, I think there is no reason for seriously apprehending the Texas will practically interfere with the possession of the United States."

This is the message of the late President, and This is the message of the late President, and

This is the message of the tate President, and it is the law and the prophets, brief and simple, but true and wise, and putting to flight the main argument for the dismemberment of New Mexico. He tells you that he will maintain the possession. such as it was when the United States received it, until the question of boundary should be decided by the competent authorities. This is enough for us. We are in possession, and have only to retain it. These were the resolves of the late President, and there is no dispute about them. He spoke for himself, and his words will stand, a monument to his memory—a monument to his judgment to see the right, and to his firmness in maintaining it. It was his last message, and the symbol of his character—brief, plain, honest wise, firm, and to the point. It was worthy to be the last message of General Taylor! and will go into the heads and hearts of the people, and will remain on the memory of his country longer than graven words can remain upon stone or brass. I I make no allusion to the present President. It would be unparliamentary and indecorous to do so. He has set us no message. But we are bound to believe that he will do his duty, as he understands it, and at all events we have no right to act upon a contrary supposition—to sup-pose that the President will not maintain the at-

land. From the process of the sale of this land, the United States may altimately be reimbursed a portion, if not the whole, of the amount of what is thus proposed to be advanced to Texas."

The consideration is not named; but some things are named which may help to form a judgment as to what it ought to be. Let us consider them. In the first place, this is an affair of much on one side, and so much on the other—and then boot from the United States to Texas to the figure on some millions. The first question is, how much land does each give? And the committee and swers for Texas, with great precision, a little less than 124,932 square miles, including that part of New Mexico which lies east of the Rio Grande; and I answer for New Mexico, 70,000 square miles, including that part of money to be paid to Texas; and, if it does, it will present the highest evidence of the fligrant endisting the El Paso and Puerco country. Upon the figures, Texas would seem to have ceeded most, and entitled to receive boot; but when it commes to be considered that this cession from Texas includes all New Mexico cast of the Del Norte, from twenty miles above El Paso to the head of the river—that it cedes the hundred miles of what was New Mexico for a hundred years be-Mr. President, we are a government of divided

him in the full execution of all his constitutional

duties when I believe him to be right.

The late President, in that same me formed Congress that he saw no reason to apprehend that Texas would practically interfere with the possession of the United States. The exn was honorable to him. It was as much as to say that he did not believe that Texas would commit a breach of law and order, and set an ex-ample of violence and bloodshed in the assertion of a contested claim. I do not know whether circumstances had occurred to induce him to qualify that opinion, but I join him in it; and if, unfortunately, it should turn out to be a mistake, and Texas troops should be marched upon New Mexico, I have my future course to find in my past conduct, and to do by the Texas authorities what I did by the Missouri authorities, in a similar case, a few years ago. And here I touch a point which I have never made public in relation to my own conduct, and that of my then colleagues, in the boundary dispute between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa. Everybody knows of the dispute, and how the two Governors levies troops, marched battalions, and prepared to fight battles; but no one knows how these warlike battles; but no one knows how these warlike preparations were stopped. I will tell you how it was done. When the Missouri delegation here was done. When the Missouri delegation here heard that their Governor was marching troops upon lows, they got together, consulted on the case, and addressed a private letter to the Gov-ernor to let him know that they could not support him in such a movement, and recommending the cessation of military, and the commencement of judicial proceedings. The advice, or some-thing else, prevailed; military operations stopped,

laws of the land. Dr Linn, whose brother and nephew sit on my left, [Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Dodge, of Iowa,] was then my colleague in the Senate, Ex-Governor Miller, and Mr. Edwards, our col-Ex-Governor Miller, and Mr. Edwards, our col-leagues in the House of Representatives. We were friends together. We united in the letter; and, satisfied with its effect, never told what we had done; nor should I now tell it, except to give had done; nor should I now tell it, except to give the example of Missouri in a case similar to that of Texas, and to show in my past conduct what may be my future conduct if troops are marched upon New Mexico. The Senator from Iowa, nephew of Dr. Linn, [Mr. Augustus Donos.] was then a Delegate from Iowa, and knew all about our conduct, except the letter. I am for law, and order, and the support of the constituted authorities—for doing my own duty, in my own sphere, and leaving it to the Executive and the Judiciary to do theirs in their spheres.

I return to my motion—the motion to strike out the committee's line, which begins twenty miles above El Paso, and to insert the one which I propose, and which begins three hundred miles below that point. If the line I propose is adopted, we shall save all New Mexico, get the surplus territory to which Texas has a rightful claim, and have a justifiable cause for paying her a good sum of money. If the committee's line is adopted, there will be no justification for paying Texas a cent; and upon the question of these two lines, naked and apart from an other these two, and wish the vote of the Senate; and ask the year

The yeas and nays were ordered

BUCHANAN'S JOURNAL OF MAN, Edited and published by Dr. J. R. Buchanan, Professor Physiology and Institutes of Medicine in the Eclectic Med cal Institute* of Cincinnati

THIS Journal is devoted to the entire science of n

This Journal is devoted to the entire science of man, and especially to recent and wonderful discoveries in Phrenology, Physiology, Psychology, and other anthropological sciences. Vol. 1, terminating in June, 1850, comprises 620 142cs, and eight engravings—price §2. Vol. 11, eramencing is July, will be published in monthly numbers of 32 pages, #\$1 per annum, in advance. The editor of this Journal is the original discoverer of the impressibility of the brain, and of many of its functions undiscovered by Gallor Spurzheim. His lectures in the lustitute elicited from his class the following expression: the following expression:

"While therefore we gratefully accord distinguished bonor to the labors of Gall and his coadjutors, we do at the same time regard the contributions which have been made to Anthropology by Dr. Buchanan as far exceeding those of his predecessors."

to Anthropology by Dr. Buchanan as far exceeding those of his predecessors."

Many similar statements, from classes and committees of investigation, might be adduced. The readers of the Journal apeak of its contents in enthusiastic language, and the venerable Professor Caldwell, the father of Phrenology in America, as well as its most distinguished and learned champion, says of the Journal:

"The knowledge your Journal contains is of an elevated, rare, and refined order, and a valuable character. At present, however, you are in advance of the age."

Specimen numbers of the Journal will be sent gratuitously, by addressing the editor, post paid.

* The Eclectic Medical Institute ts the principal Medical

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Nov. 15—tf

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A LARGE assortment, just received by GEORGE W.

Youngstown, Mahoning Co., O. WHEELAN & WOOD,

WHOLESALE and Retail Root and Shoe Manufactu ers, sign of the BIG RED BOOT, No. 39 Low Market, south side, two doors west of Sycamore street, Cic clunati—Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Palm Leaf Halls. &c. J. P. WHELAN. May 23—1y No. 136 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK

THE proprietors beg to call the attention of connoisecurin Tea, and the heads of families, to the choice and rerselection of Teas imported by them, and hitherto unknown
in this country, which by their tragrance and delicacy, combined with virgin purity and strength, produce an infusion
of surpassing richness and flavor. The Teas offered are the following

DR. CHARLES MUNDE'S WATER CURE ES-TABLISHMENT, At Northampton, Massach

At Northampton, Massachusetts.

THIS Establishment is situated at Bensonville, on the west bank of Mili river, two and a half mit?—rom the Northampton Kaliroad Depot, seven hours' ride from New York, about five from Boston, and five from Athany, in one of the pleasantest valleys of New England, surrounaed with wood grown hills, with shady waits, and abundantig supplied with the purest, softest, and coldest granite water. The air is pure and healthy, and the climate mild and agreeable. The new and gracious buildings offer all the conveniences for water cure purposes, such as large plunge baths, douches, and airy lodging rooms for about fifty patients, separate for either sex, a gymnasium, piano, &c. The Doctor being the carliest disciple of Priesanits now living, and having an experieuce of more than fifteen years of his own, (bis writings on-Water Cure being in the hands of every European hydropath, hopes to respond to any reasonable expectations from the Water Cure system, made on the part of those sufferers who may confide themselves to him. He, as well as his wife and family, will exert themselves to insure to their patients every comfort compatible with the chief purpose of their residence in the establishment.

Terns—For board and treatment, \$10 per week. Ladies and yentlemen accompanying patients, \$5 per week.

Inty 25—im. July 25—lm CHARLES MUNDE, M. D.

GLEN HAVEN WATER CURE THIS Establishment, having been completely refitted this winter, is now ready for the reception of visiters it is beautifully situated among the hills at the head of Skaneateles lake, is supplied with the purest of water, and

Skaneateles lake, is supplied with the purest of water, and ample in quantity.

It is easy of access. Persons from New York, Boston Albany, or Buffalo, can be brought by railroad, and steamboat on Skaneateles lake, to the CURE, and from the southern part of the State can reach it by the Bingbamtot and Glen Haven stage. Persons wishing to bring horses and carriages can have them kept in our stables, which are new and commodious, and the guests in our Cure will receive every attention.

JACKSON, GLEASON, & UX.

Glen Haven, Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., April, 1860.

April 25—3m

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISH

THE above Establishment, having been put in fine order, is now commencing its third season. The seccess which has attended it thus far gives bright hopes for the future, and enables the subscriber to say with confidence, to all who wish to make a practical application of the Hydro pathic or Water Cure treatment, that they can pursue it here under the most favorable anspices for the removal of disease. The location, although in the ismediate velocity of one of the most beautiful cities in the Union, is still very retired. A fine bowling saloon was erected the past season to which patients can have access for exercise and amuse ment. All patients will be required to furnish three comforters, two large woollen blankets, two coarse cotton sheets, one coarse linen sheet, and six towels.

The price for board, medical advice, and all ordinary at tendance of nurses, is \$8 per week, payable weekly. Persons in indigent circumstances, and coming well recommended, will in some cases be taken at reduced prices, provided they are willing to take second-rate rooms.

All communications must be boat paid.

T. T. SEELYE, M. D., Proprietor.

Cieveland, May, 1850.—May 30—2m

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SPRING DALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
THIS institution is agreeably situated in a healthy part of Loudoun county, Virginia, eight miles west of Leesburg, and two miles south of the stage road leading from Washington to Winehester.

The summer term will commence on the 18th of Fifth month, (May.) The winter term will commence on the 18th of Eleventh month, (November.)

The branches taught are—Realling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Grammar, Composition, Book keeping, Natural Pallosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Algebra, Rhetoric, the French Language, Drawing, Painting and Needlework.

Lectures are delivered on Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Chemistry, illustrated by pleasing experiments.

A library, a cabinet of minerale, and philosophical apparatus, are provided for the use of the school. The discipling the county provided for the use of the school. The discipling the minds of the pupils a love of knowledge and desire of excellence as the proper atimulants to exertion.

The terms, for tuition, board, and washing, are \$100 per annum, or \$50 per term of 23 weeks. The only extra-charges are 50 cents per quarter for lights, pens, and pencils; \$3 per quarter for French lessons and the same for drawing and painting. Books and stationery furnished at the usual prices, when required.

Scholars sent to the Point of Rocks will be conveyed to the school free of charge by giving timely notice, directed to Purcel's Store.

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N. B. For a corroboration of these facts, apply to Mr. H oCune, at Mesers. Bowen & McNamee's store, 16 William

Ferrier Nazer, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the foregoing statement, to which he has subscribed his name is true and accurate, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn and subscribed, this 27th day of July, 1849, before C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor.

New Durham, N. J., June 30, 1849. New Durham, N. J., June 30, 1849.

Gentlemen: My wife suffered with a distress and burning in her chest for many years, and my daughter was affected from her birth with a humor in her blood. We consulted various physicians and tried numerous remedies without much benefit, until we heard, through Rev. Thomas Davis, of the great medicinal value of Sanda' Saraaparilla. On his recommendation, my wife and daughter decided on trying it, and soon experienced permanent benefit. My daughter's skin assumed a new appearance entirely; from being rough, hard, and scaly, it became smooth and soft. My wife's sufferings are almost gone, and its use a short time longer, it is my firm ballef, will produce a verfect care. Yours, with respect, G.S. HENDRICKSON, Paster of the Baptist Church at the

Maracaibo, Venezuela, April 12, 1849.

Genylemen: I consider it a duty due the public to make known the great benefit I have received from using your volusible Sarsspariila. About three years since I was attacked with rheumatism in my shoulders, and also in my legs; and so severe was the pain, that I was unable to sleep I tried all of the test medicines I could hear of, without receiving any benefit, until through the advice of a friend I procured some of your Sarsaparills; and after using four bottles, in the course of fifteen days, I found myself entirely well. I have no hesitation in saying Jour Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I ever took, and can confidently recommend it to my friends and the public.

Your obedient servant,

Messrs. Sands.

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PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE. PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

A Ta meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkevilla

A Hydropathic Institute, held Fifth month 15th, 1850,
Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident
Physicians in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.

Having made various improvements, this institute is now
present to receive an additional number of patients; and
from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience
in Europe, (acquired under Vincens Preissnits, the founder
of the Hydropathic system.) and for several years past in
Unis country, and particularly in the city of Philidelphia,
(where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe
the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary. Application for admission to be made to SAMULL WEBB, Secretary. Office No. 58 South Fourth Tresidence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute.

Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular gras s plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrube, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the laidies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottage, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

THE WATER WORKS

THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by a bydraulic

from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water works yard surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream failing from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the riving douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same. the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understood by a personal examination.

May 30.

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building, can be seen at home most of the whole of the time,
day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences
for the Truss Business than any other person engaged in
it in this city or any other.

Also, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS for prolapseus
uter, trusses for prolapseus aul, suspensory bage, knee caps,
back boards, steeled shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer offentimes
as well as new. The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last twenty five years, and fitted so many for
the last twenty five years, and fitted so many for
the last twenty five years, and fitted so many for
the last twenty five years, for the galaxies of galvanized metal,
CONVEX SPIRAL TRUSSES; Dr. Chasse's trusses,
formerly sold by Dr. Lessch; trusses of galvanized metal,
that will not rust, having worders and cover code.

convex softwar trusses. Or chase's trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach; trusses of galvanized metal, that will not rust, having wooden and copper pade; Read's spiral truss; Randell's do; Salmon's ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single; Stone's trusses. Also, TRUSSES FOR CHILDREN of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's truss, Marshe's truss, Dr. Hull's-trusse, Thompson's crotchet truss, and the Shaker's rooking trusses, may be had at this establishment. Also, Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of endo e a person hearing.

All ladies in want of abdominal supporters or trusses will be waited upon by his wife, Mrs Caroline D. Foster, who has had twenty years' experience in the business. JAMES F. FOSTER.

Boston, 1850. June 6-3m JAMES BIRNEY AND CHARLES C. PEIRCE,

Cincinnati. BIRNEY & PEIRCE, Atorneys at Law and Notaries JAMES BIRNEY, commissioned to take depositions, acknowledgment of deeds, and to administer oaths and affirmations, by appointment of the Governors of

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Hence the reason why we hear commendations on ever side, in its favor, by men, women, and children. We find doing wonders in the cure of Consumption, Dyspepsia, an Liver Complaint, and in Rheumatism, Scrofula, and Pile Costiceness, all Culoneous Eruptions, Pimples, Blotche, and all affections arising from

Nervous Diseases and Debility, and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of ses, as spinal irritation, neuralgia, St. Vitus di ing, epileptic fits, convulsions, &c. Is not this, then,

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Towns uferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be Compared with the Old Dr.'s, cause of one Grund Fuct, that the one is Incupable of

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Genuine Original Surveyarilla is an Imitation of his inferior preparation!

I heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distrain resemblence to S. P. Townsend's article; and which should bring devin apon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and driminations from Agenta who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's Permenting Companies and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's New wish it understood, because it is the absolute fruth, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparille are heaven wide agent, and infinitely disminisr shat they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in comments.

nity and means to bring his
Grand, Universal, Concentrated Remedy,
within the reach, and to the knowledge, of all who a
that they may learn and know, by Joyful experience, it